



Daily Report

Latin America

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Protocol for 'Reactivation' of Andean Pact

*PY2605035088 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish
0129 GMT 26 May 88*

[Text] A new stage in the integration of the countries that belong to the Cartagena Accord began today with the enactment of the Quito Protocol.

During a ceremony at the Cartagena Accord subregional headquarters, Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal delivered the letter which ratifies the protocol, which will mean the reactivation of the Andean Pact.

Chile To Host Inter-American Nuclear Meeting

*PY2705134488 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
1030 GMT 27 May 88*

[Text] Chile will host a meeting of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, which is subordinated to the OAS.

The meetings will be held at the Nuclear Research Center, in La Reina neighborhood, from 30 May to 3 June and will be attended by representatives of 15 Latin American countries.

During a series of meetings the Consultation Committee of this international organization will discuss and draw up an action program for the 1988-97 period.

The Legal Committee will analyze legal aspects of this organization as well as subjects related to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

During the meeting the Chilean delegation will raise the subject of international responsibility for damages caused to neighboring countries as a consequence of nuclear accidents.

The inauguration ceremony will be at 1000 on Monday, 30 May, at the La Reina Nuclear Research Center.

Cuba

Castro, Rodriguez Meet Green Party Delegation

FL2805121288 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1132 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, has received the FRG Green Party delegation, which is headed by Jutta Dittfurth. The delegation has been in our country since 15 May at Fidel's invitation.

During the meeting, the participants discussed topics of mutual interest, particularly our country's economic and social development and the possibilities for new, alternate, and renewable energy sources, such as solar and (?ethanol).

The Green Party delegation also held talks in Havana with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Carlos Rafael and the FRG delegation analyzed aspects of the international situation, as well as U.S. policy toward Cuba and Latin America. In addition, the two parties exchanged opinions on the current negotiations between CEMA and the EEC.

Delegation Head on Visit

FL2805181788 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1533 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] Jutta Dittfurth, president of the Green Party of the FRG, has said her delegation's visit to Cuba has been very successful. She added that it will strengthen relations between her organization and the PCC, as well as break the imperialist blockade against the island.

She also expressed her satisfaction with the talks held with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and other government leaders.

Dittfurth stressed that the Green Party and the PCC agree that the foreign debt should be abolished.

Afghanistan's Najibullah To Visit 'Soon'

FL0106124888 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of Afghanistan, will visit our country soon at the official invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Moscow Summit, Nonaligned Meeting Viewed

FL3105195588 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] We are receiving encouraging news from Moscow, but not much more nor of greater significance than expected, but it is encouraging nevertheless. Three agreements have been signed at the summit, and according to reports progress is being made with caution. But there is progress being made, which will pave the way, not today but in a reasonably brief period of time, for another nuclear agreement, this time on offensive strategic arms.

An important meeting of the Nonaligned Movement on disarmament ended last night in Havana. According to the speeches made at the Palace of Conventions and especially in all the documents issued by the ministers and heads of delegations, the movement asks that the nuclear race not be taken into space and that the disarmament process also include the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and conventional weapons.

The Nonaligned Movement, which in fact represents all of the Third World, the forgotten world, calls on other nuclear powers to join the denuclearization process the Soviet Union and the United States have initiated. With a nuclear disarmament process under way, atomic deterrent theories as elements of defense become offensive concepts and are out of step with the times. There is a very important element. The Nonaligned Movement considers with good reason that all states have the duty and the right to participate on an equal basis in multilateral negotiations on disarmament directly related to their national security. The appropriate setting for those negotiations must be the highest international forum, the United Nations. This is why, although the third special period of sessions of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which begins today, is not a negotiating meeting but rather a political one to help bring positions closer and to look for common areas in the focusing of problems, it is so relevant.

The matter of peace, speaking in terms of a strictly political reality, is not the absence of war between the powerful but rather the achievement of a dignified and just peace for all. In Moscow, progress is being made toward that goal which concerns us all. We all have the responsibility and need for real peace.

U.S. 'Pressures' Against Panama Criticized

PA3105155088 Havana International Service
in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 88

[“Our America” commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] A long time before the talks between the Panamanian Government and U.S. representatives ended, the varied and enormous U.S. pressures against Panama weakened and lost all their force.

It is a well-known fact that when a break in talks like this takes place, the normal behavior of all U.S. administrations, regardless of who the president is, is to start thinking of using military force.

That behavior began to appear as soon as the talks ended. The military option, which will be used not only to force General Noriega to leave power, but also to avoid fulfilling the canal treaties, has been effectively handled by high-ranking officials like Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, and White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater.

Besides the military threat, it is important to say that the way in which the United States has conducted its relations with Panama has no precedent in the history of modern diplomatic relations. It is difficult to recall a similar case. In the case of Panama, one government recognizes another one, but the sole representative of the latter was dismissed by his own parliament and his whereabouts are unknown.

That is the case of former Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle, who was dismissed by the Legislative Assembly approximately 3 months ago, charged with violating the Constitution. It is said that since then he has been in hiding at one of the U.S. bases located in the Canal Zone.

The U.S. Administration has gone beyond those actions and has applied severe economic sanctions against Panama, alleging that former President Delvalle requested those sanctions from his hiding place.

President Ronald Reagan justifies the pressure against Panama by saying that current Panamanian President Manuel Solis Palma and Panama Defense Forces Chief Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega are a serious threat to U.S. security and national interests.

If it were not for the serious damage those sanctions have caused Panama, that assertion would be laughable. A Panamanian diplomat said those sanctions can be compared to an army that begins building trenches and deploying artillery, tanks, and missiles when it sees a child approaching.

Other diplomats accredited to Panama said they cannot recall a case in which a government, in this case the U.S. Government, does not recognize another country's government while maintaining its embassy and consulate in that country's territory.

As we can see, U.S. threats continue exerting pressure on Panama, and despite that particular method of conducting its diplomatic relations, the Reagan administration is not giving any signs of immediate changes.

**UNEAC Deplores Miami Museum Reaction to Offer
FL2605192588 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 May 88**

[Report by Angela Soto]

[Text] This morning Abel Prieto, president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists [UNEAC], read a UNEAC statement to local and foreign reporters concerning the rejection of its proposal to send an exhibit of contemporary Cuban paintings to the Cuban Museum of Arts and Culture in Miami. The statement says:

[Begin Prieto recording] In an open letter released on 21 May, we addressed the directors of the Cuban Museum of Arts and Culture in Miami, proposing that we send several contemporary Cuban paintings for their exhibition on a noncommercial basis. In our opinion, an initiative of this nature suitably responded to the anticultural and fascist-style demonstrations that took place when the museum organized an auction recently. We felt that it could also help improve the image of a cultural institution whose actions had been tarnished by political maneuverings, prejudice, and intolerance, and by a fanaticism that culminated in the monstrous public burning of the painting "The Peacock" by (Manuel Mendive).

UNEAC's constructive proposal was rejected by the museum's new board of directors with an avalanche of accusations and insults, which made a show of the old, ultrarightist rhetoric that untiringly resorts to the same stratagems and words. It thus attempts to divert attention from the central aspects of the argument.

We tried to talk with the Cuban Museum of Arts and Culture in cultural terms. In return, we received an outburst of intolerance and fanaticism. When we made the proposal, we thought that the stance and views of those behind the museum were alien to the vandalistic impulses of the arsonist and of those who later justified his barbaric act. After reading the statements made by the museum's new board of directors to the EFE news agency, we saw an evident parallel between the board's reaction, with its hotheaded words, charged with aggressiveness and resentment, and the barbaric act that turned the Cuban painter's work into ashes.

To interpret our genuine cultural proposal as a police [as heard] maneuver might be explainable perhaps if it involved people divorced from culture, blinded by narrowmindedness, intransigence, paranoia, and hate. However, it is hard to understand when the people involved are in charge of a museum devoted to promoting the arts, which are the negation of all those obscure leanings.

We want to reiterate our offer to send a sample of contemporary Cuban paintings to the United States for an exhibition whose noncommercial nature can destroy the intrigues based on the legal dispositions of the blockade. It would be an exhibit conceived and selected as an authentically cultural message, far removed from

any attempt at political propaganda. Any institution that might be willing to accept our initiative would be contributing to contact between the Americans and Cubans residing in the United States, and to a plastic arts movement of the quality and international stature as the one underway in today's Cuba. [end recording]

Havana City Province PCC Plenum Meets
FL0105011788 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Economic and social aspects of notable interest to the capital were analyzed during the third plenum of the provincial PCC in Havana City Province.

The participants evaluated the accounting and inventory control situation during the meeting. It was pointed out that at the end of the first half of last year, when the situation of production costs was analyzed, more than 200 enterprises showed notable variations which were not considered to be logical. This resulted in the movement for reliable accounting which is beginning to show results. During the first 3 months this year, the number of enterprises with unreliable accounting information was reduced almost 50 percent.

Another topic discussed during the meeting was the crime situation and the progress of the plan for cleaning the city, which has shown modest advances.

The participants debated the index of labor accidents in the province, which has been slowly increasing. Measures were agreed upon to check this negative increase.

Meeting Ends

FL3105134088 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Jorge Lezcano Perez, first secretary of the PCC provincial committee in Havana, has made a call for more intelligent, organized, and efficient work during the rest of the year in his closing remarks of the organization's third plenum in the capital. The problems of supply and other limitations in the fulfillment of plans were the center of attention of the debates and the party leader's closing speech.

The economic development balance of the province was positive during the first 4 months of the year. However, the plan is not being met because of a lack of resources. There was a 6.7-percent growth compared with the same period in 1987.

Highlights of National Cooperatives Meeting
FL2705202088 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 May 88

[Part one of a three-part special program entitled "We Are Forging the Future," with highlights of the third national meeting of cooperatives, attended by President Fidel Castro, held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana; date not given; cooperative representatives identified by caption—recorded]

[Text] [Ubaldo Mirabal, from the Roberto Fernandez Cardenas cooperative] Allow me.

[Castro] Yes.

[Mirabal] I am going to refer to the subject of vegetables and prices, not for producers but for consumers. We are planting quite a few minor vegetables crops. I am only going to give you an example because I believe we need to think about it. Spinach is sold to the population at 87 centavos a kilogram. I believe this price is too high because there is no consumption habit at this stage. I am not talking about the producer. The price should be maintained to producers. This should be done to create the habit.

[Castro] Let me ask you a question. How much is a producer being paid?

[Mirabal] I don't know. We are growing spinach but...

[Castro, interrupting] Spinach is one of the ones that are more difficult to grow. It yields around 1,200 or 1,300 quintals per hectare. Raising spinach is not the same as raising cabbage.

[Mirabal, interrupting] Yes, but...

[Castro, interrupting] Excuse me. I was wrong with the per hectare figure. You can get up to 15,000 quintals, up to 20,000 quintals of cabbage. You have to make an enormous effort to get 1,200 or 1,500 quintals of spinach per caballeria. In addition, I am going to tell you something else. Prices for people cannot depend solely on costs. They also have to do with the interest the country has in encouraging more or less of a crop. Actually, it is better for the people to become more accustomed to eating cabbage because it yields 15,000 quintals per hectare and it is good food. Yes, per caballeria.

Cabbage, [corrects himself] spinach has to be taken to the market because it is good. It has certain properties, it gives variety to nutrition. We would be in bad shape if people wanted to eat much more spinach than cabbage because all the land used to grow vegetables would be insufficient to produce spinach. This is why there are consumption policies and also price policies. Sometimes you see a product that is sold at a higher price.

I am going to give you another example: cauliflower. You should begin to recognize it because it had disappeared from markets here. You know well that cauliflower does not yield much more than 1,400 quintals per caballeria. It is very difficult to grow. It is more sensitive, more delicate. The leaves need to be bent and stapled on top in order for it to maintain its white color. It requires a lot of work. It yields little per caballeria. If everyone liked cauliflower a lot and didn't want to eat anything else but cauliflower, then we would have to use all the land to grow it.

So, a price policy needs to exist to encourage more or less consumption. We support variety. There should be a variety of all these products. It is basic to have variety. But you regulate more or less consumption with prices. It could be more convenient to lower the price of cabbage

because it is a relatively good food—it doesn't have the same properties as spinach in some respects, but it is good food. You get 15,000 quintals per caballeria. The country does not have a surplus of land. You have to try to create more consumption habits, create more consumption habits [repeats] of a crop that produces 10 times more than another one per hectare or caballeria of land. So, many factors should influence a production and distribution policy, encourage consumption of a particular product over another one. This does not mean that because spinach or cauliflower are more difficult to grow and yield less per caballeria, we are going to make cauliflower disappear. I understand what you are saying, in order to create consumption habits.

I do not believe it lies in prices only. What happens is that spinach had disappeared from circulation. I believe from the times of Popeye, the sailor man. [laughter] You can remember when those movies showed the man who did like this [Castro gestures as if shoveling something into his mouth] ate a can of spinach, and became as strong as Samson. Spinach had not been seen since then. It is very difficult to produce it; it is not easy. But we cannot guide ourselves by the policy of eliminating what is difficult to produce.

The country has to be interested in people consuming vegetables, because the country has to be interested in good nutrition for the people. Good nutrition does not consist of stuffing yourself with rice and potatoes. Do you understand? Good nutrition is simply variety in eating.

Variety means improved tastes. The same thing is not eaten every day. Variety means better nutrition. It can provide more vitamins, salt, and minerals. It can provide preventive health measures.

Scientists have proven that certain vegetables help prevent cancer. What do you think? They have studied this. Cancer is often produced by certain environmental factors. There are many causes. Many things in this world cause cancer and it is very difficult to explain in easy terms.

However, certain vegetables fight some elements that create cancer. These are being studied.

Fiber prevents many diseases of the digestive tract. It prevents diverticulitis, cancer. Many people have these problems because they do not eat fiber. They eat only polished rice, starchy food. Now we have to make people eat the other kind of rice. Precooked rice is much more nutritious. It yields more and has more fiber and protein. It takes work to educate the people on this. It is to their advantage to eat this type of rice but it takes a lot of work to convince them of this because they have been eating the other kind of rice for who knows how long. They have been eating the polished rice which is almost nothing but starch.

[Manuel Rodriguez, of the Martires de Barbados agricultural-livestock cooperative, CPA, in Cienfuegos] What I wanted to explain is that we do have to know what it costs us to plant this product and we have to consider its usefulness because in the...

[Castro, interrupting] You said it cost 28,000 pesos. What is the most costly expenditure?

[Rodriguez] Seed.

[Castro] How much do you pay for it?

[Rodriguez] There are several prices for the seed. They charge about 14 or 14.50 pesos per seedling and the...

[Castro, interrupting] Out of these 28,000 pesos, how much do you spend on seed?

[Rodriguez] We use about 900 quintals of seedlings per caballeria at 14.50 pesos per quintal and the...

[Castro, interrupting] That's more than 12,000 pesos. What other costs are there?

[Rodriguez] There are different prices. The (Diaman) costs us.

[Castro, interrupting] Let's suppose that you spent 12,500 pesos per caballeria of seedlings.

[Rodriguez] Yes, we now utilize...

[Castro, interrupting] How much do you get from a seedling?

[Rodriguez] The most productive seedling I had yielded more than 7,500 quintals per caballeria.

[Castro] It yielded 7,500 quintals, right? How much do you get for each one?

[Rodriguez] We get 6.60 pesos per quintal.

[Castro] You get the same for all types of potatoes?

[Rodriguez] Yes, if they are of the quality...

[Castro, interrupting] There are some potatoes that have more water content than others. Some are of a higher quality than others but each one costs the same. That's ok. How much do you get paid for these?

[Rodriguez] We get 6.60 pesos per quintal.

[Castro] They pay 6.60 pesos? Let me see. You get more than 50,000 pesos for that per caballeria.

[Mirabal, Castro speak simultaneously] From that seedling.

[Rodriguez] Yes, of course if the average cost is about 57 centavos...

[Castro, interrupting] Of course.

[Rodriguez] Then I receive 43 centavos per peso spent and if...

[Castro, interrupting] But do you make more or less on the seedling. Does the high cost of the seed reduce your earnings?

[Rodriguez] Commander, the seed prices have been set in such a way that the price for almost all seeds is the same. The type of seed called National costs 12 pesos. However, when you plant the National seed, you need 1,100 quintals per caballeria. When you plant 1,100 quintals of this seed at 12 pesos...

[Castro, interrupting] Potatoes are very profitable for you?

[Rodriguez] As long as we have a high production of 7,000 quintals...

[Castro, interrupting] You clearly have a high production; if you [word indistinct] 100,000 you would be ruined.

[Rodriguez] That is what we're saying. We are required to work well and be efficient because of this problem.

[Castro] Of course.

[Orlando Gomez, of the Niceto Perez CPA in Havana] Guira de Melena produced 125,000 quintals of malanga in 1985 and that was done by not halting the planting of malanga because of the water shortage. Those planted by the peasants of the cooperatives produced 125,000 quintals of malanga.

[Castro] Yes, of course. What type was it?

[Gomez] It was mostly purple malanga. We planted the islena variety of malanga that was mentioned by this comrade. The population likes this type of plant but we planted more of the purple malanga.

[Castro] Is the islena variety what is also known as the Havana rose variety?

[Gomez] Yes, it's the Havana rose variety. This for us has...

[Castro] The population has not gotten used to this type?

[Gomez] Well the Havana rose variety of malanga is widely accepted. The one that is not very popular is the Japanese strain. It is a malanga which is not as firm. It breaks apart easily. The people do not like it. It is true that the people...

[Castro, interrupting] What do you think of the prices on those two products?

[Gomez] Well, I think that planting should be increased. It can be increased a little bit more because malanga is something that is widely demanded by the population.

[Castro] Do you think that the canal will now improve the irrigation situation?

[Gomez] Well, we think that the canal and the conductor that is under construction in the (Arquisa) area of Artemisa, which will provide power to the southern basin, will [words indistinct] by the year 1990.

[Castro] How many caballerias will this cover?

[Gomez] We have 77 caballerias. We have 54 cultivated caballerias.

[Castro] Could you utilize irrigation in those 54 caballerias?

[Gomez] Yes, we are now paying from 80,000 to 90,000 pesos annually to the bank for irrigation related inventions that we cannot use. That raises the cost.

[Castro] We also have to teach the population, as a rule, to pay what things cost. You can make exceptions right away when you subsidize a product. However, as a rule, as a principle, we must get the people accustomed to paying what that agricultural product costs and it should be produced efficiently. The population should not pay for inefficiency.

[Manuel Jimenez, of the 26 July CPA in Matanzas] I have been listening here. I was going to refer primarily to production and technicians in cooperatives. I have listened to Comrade Manolo and other comrades and we completely identify with the process that should be applied at the cooperatives.

[Castro] How many people do you have in your office?

[Jimenez] I have three comrades in our office.

[Castro] Three. If you were a state enterprise, how many would you have?

[Jimenez] How's that?

[Castro] If you were a state enterprise, how many would you have?

[Jimenez] Oh, the ministers are looking at me. I don't know how many. [laughter] Adolfo [Diaz, agriculture minister] and Herrera [Juan Ramon Herrera Machado, sugar minister] are looking at me. At this moment we are under the obligation because of the paperwork—no one has brought up the paperwork, and you...

[Castro, interrupting] You have three employees in the office, isn't that right? And you keep an account of all the costs.

[Jimenez] All the costs.

[Castro] And all the controls.

[Jimenez] And all the controls.

[Castro] So, what do you think? Why don't you help us to philosophize a bit? You may not know a lot about agromonic engineering, though you probably do in practice. But you must know a bit about the philosophy of life.

[Jimenez] Go ahead.

[Castro] Why do you think the state enterprises have so much bureaucracy?

[Jimenez] My opinion is my personal view. It's a problem of heredity.

[Castro] What kind of problem?

[Jimenez] Heredity. It was inherited from capitalism.

[Castro] No, sir. [laughter] That's not true.

[Jimenez] Well, I...

[Castro, interrupting] The capitalist did not have 200 workers...

[Jimenez, interrupting] No, no, I'm going to explain, I'm going to explain why.

[Castro] No, no. I wish we had inherited from capitalism the scant bureaucracy they had in the offices. Were that so?

[Jimenez] I say inherited because I also worked in the sugar mills. That's where you saw the most bureaucracy, the large number of comrades who worked in the offices.

[Castro] Of course, the sugar mills. That's true.

[Jimenez] Ah, you see. That's why I wanted to explain.

[Castro] But I would like to compare it with what we have.

[Jimenez] No, no. But what is the problem? I sometimes am frightened when, for instance, I see the amount of people in a brigade. There are enough people in it to put on a show. Then I go to my office, and sometimes... [changes thought] Luisito came over the other day and criticized me because my office looked like that of a big enterprise. The fact is that I have only three comrades, but I am creating the conditions because I don't know how long they are going to keep asking me for paperwork. You once told us that we had to cut down on paperwork and meetings by 50 percent.

[Castro] Paperwork?

[Jimenez] Yes, yes.

[Castro] You should cut it down by 80 percent at least!

[Jimenez] Oh, well. We keep...

[Castro, interrupting] Eighty at least. I want to insist on this. Of course, you know that we are working on the problems of the state, industrial, and agricultural enterprises, and that we are trying to automate everything. We are trying to introduce computers, savings, etc. But it would be very beneficial for the revolution, as big a benefit as what we are talking about: yields, water, [word indistinct] machines, (?mini-sprays), the 100,000 arrobas per caballeria. This is not something urgent. No, it's not very urgent. If we were to apply rational principles in all those enterprises, there would be enough people left out of a job that it would become a political problem.

So, I'm not talking about something immediate. But we do want, in defense of our socialism, in defense of our beautiful cause and our ideals, to think about eradicating that cancer of bureaucratism, that cancer of indirect workers [trabajadores indirectos] in production. How do we clean that up? I know we can clean it up. Sooner or later, we are going to clean it up.

Which comrades told me they had 184 caballerias, you? How many do you have in your office?

[Unidentified speaker] We have four female comrade workers and a retired accountant, five.

[Castro] You have five.

[Speaker] And they keep an account of everything at the cooperative, even products for personal consumption. You go there and you ask for a cooperative member, the beans, sweet potatoes, what they have used up during the year. They look up the card and tell you the figure. They even keep an account of the pig that is butchered, whether they get the leg or shoulder blade. [laughter] Five comrades. They keep track of everything, everything. Nothing is missing there. This is done by four women and an old retired man. The people of our district that produces 8 million arrobas of cane can't fit in a big double decker bus.

[Castro] In a district.

[Speaker] I didn't want to talk about it [words indistinct].

[Castro] Why don't you talk about it? Is it bad to talk about that?

[Speaker] Well, I felt bad because they are my comrades, fellow workers.

[Castro] Who are your fellow workers?

[Speaker] The ones who work at the sugar mill.

[Castro] Well, let us know anyway. Tell us what happens at the sugar mill. Tell us what happens there.

[Speaker] The Fajardo sugar mill grinds 19 million arrobas of sugarcane. We deliver them 8 and the 2 that we cut make 10. The people who direct, who do not work, do not fit in two of those big buses.

[Castro] In the agricultural area.

[Speaker] What happens, Commander, is that sometimes you get there in the morning and you see a girl [words indistinct]. No, technicians. They have there a chief of irrigation, irrigation technician, irrigation engineer, I don't know how many irrigation people.

[Castro] You are talking about the agricultural part and not the industrial.

[Speaker] No, no. The industrial area has its...

[Castro, interrupting] Has its own bus. [laughter]

[Speaker] In that district they have a chief of machinery, deputy chief of machinery.

[Castro] How many are there that you say two buses would not be enough to carry them? Approximately how many are there?

[Speaker] Well, Commander, at the Fajardo sugar mill, most of them are the same. I beg their pardon.

[Castro] I doesn't matter. I am the one getting you into this. Blame me. [laughter]

[Speaker] I believe that for each direct production worker there must be two who do not work. For each worker there must be two giving orders and walking around.

[Castro] This is your assessment.

[Speaker] Most of them just walk around. I have big machinery; 5 combines, some 30 tractors, 11 trucks, (?packing) machines, gatherers, and all that machinery is controlled by only one man. All this from a tractor; he doesn't even have a jeep. The Fajardo sugar mill has more or less the same machinery and they have chief of machinery, deputy chief of machinery, chief of harvest, chief of fibers. There is no comparison.

We see this and we truly suffer because the revolution is the one that pays for it, our people pay for it. Each time there is a technician [words indistinct] come over here and walk around. We are experiencing it because we have them there. Sometimes they go to the cooperative to bother also.

[Castro] They have nothing to do there and go to bother there.

[Jimenez] I am glad you have asked me about the matter of paperwork because I could not ask for the floor again. If we are not careful, before we know it we will have to fill the office with 20 people because this person asks for

a piece of paper, another one asks for a report, and they ask you for the same one again. You have to be like a beast waiting to see what the one who arrives is going to ask for. If not, the cooperative is going to be filled with comrades who really do not produce. The cooperative makes progress with the one who is working in [words indistinct] there must be controls. But if a man is capable of cutting 1,000 arrobas of cane manually and an operator is capable of cutting 20,000 arrobas with a machine, there must be one at the office capable of doing the work of three people.

[Castro] We who are trying to uncover the cause, the mystery of inflated payrolls, have discovered that one of the big causes is precisely the narrow profile of work. Such narrow profiles make it impossible to find tasks for 8 hours of work. A good example is the thermoelectric power plant of Matanzas which we want to begin operating—we have had some factory problems, defects in some equipment. There were estimates that that plant needed 650 workers using traditional methods. This 300,000-kw plant will begin producing with 250 workers, simply by changing the idea of profiles, changing the narrow profile to a broad profile and truly assigning tasks to men. Don't think we only have this problem at offices. We have it in agriculture, in sugarmills, in industries, services such as health services, and many of those places. It is a matter of concepts.

If I remember correctly, in 1975 the country had around 8,000 occupational profiles, and now it has 14,000. We are going to see if we can reduce them to 3,000 or 4,000. It is not possible to deflate payrolls if occupational profiles are not broadened and work tasks are not given to men. Those people are going to save almost 100,000 pesos a month. A part of that can be used to pay better salaries to those who work for 8 hours and have true work tasks.

The situation does not only happen in offices. The situation is found everywhere, in factories, inside the factories themselves. I believe this is one of the factors that affects efficiency the most and makes the costs more expensive. Costs in every sense—costs of transportation and housing. The situation is not the same for a work center that has 250 workers and another one that has 600. This means transportation for 600, housing for 600, lunch rooms for 600. In addition, they bother each other, they bump into each other. Also, man gets corrupted. The worst way to corrupt a man is to keep him without work, having him loafing around most of the time, conversing, chitchatting, walking up and down. This is terrible.

Let me tell you, this doesn't happen in a socialist system only. It also happens in capitalist countries. Maybe isolated capitalist are more careful, but in factories, in socialism, because of paternalism, ignorance, lack of awareness of the importance of human resources... [changes thought] Instead of having workers losing time, they should involve them in something useful. Capitalist systems have the problem because workers, in their struggle, try to defend themselves from exploitation by inflating payrolls and because trade

unions oppose it, etc. I have read books of capitalists who bitterly complain of narrow profiles and the drawbacks associated with them. We are holding very serious and sound discussions, with very good arguments, in an effort to determine the bases of efficiency; for example, efficiency in agriculture. Now we know the causes of inflated payrolls and inefficiency in industry, services—everywhere.

I believe a good example are cooperatives and how they have been organized, with very rational criteria. They didn't know a lot about agriculture, although many peasants knew about agriculture. I should say they did not know a lot about sophisticated techniques. They did not know a lot about the secrets of new techniques to increase productivity. But they did have a lot of common sense. They have organized their administrative system without inflated payrolls by using the minimum number of people necessary to keep track of the controls they have to keep and, above all, to know the costs of production, which is the main thing.

Other factors have had an influence. I am trying to find out, because I know about construction enterprises—good ones, who are good not because of the system they have but because the men are good, are motivated, and are committed to carry out certain projects. This is the case in Pinar del Rio. But just because of the fact that they are called enterprises, they have approximately three men working in indirect production jobs for every five men who work in production directly. Three for every five. The Blas Roca contingent has nine direct production workers for every man who works in indirect production tasks. Of every 10, 9 work directly in production. They keep a control of costs that I am sure no Micons [Construction Ministry] keeps or even can keep. They are enmeshed, swamped with salary agreements, daily negotiations. Neither managers nor technicians manage. It looks like a market where they discuss every day how much a wall costs, how much 10 square meters of floor costs, how much this is, or that. Many of those systems also create positions involving many people working with figures. This is fabulous.

The socialist society, which embodies the possibility of planning development rationally, really allows for a fabulous use of human resources so that no one is left over. Nobody needs to be left over. There is no reason for an unemployed person to exist. I even suggested at the FEEM [Federation of Secondary School Students] congress that all these kids graduated as mid-level technicians, and somehow the button did not match the shirt—how does the saying go—the list did not match the bill, or something like that. So, no matter how perfect the system was, because of changes or mistakes, there was a surplus of technicians. I said: Pay them. We need to give a job to everyone we have trained as mid-level technician, or pay them so they get retrained or do something else. They should not be left abandoned. Socialism—true socialism, rational socialism, socialism

that does not in the slightest resemble capitalism—has the distinction of being able to ration everything and organize everything and give adequate jobs to people.

I believe that cooperatives are a good example for sugarcane agriculture and the rest of agriculture.

Further on Discussions

FL2805005988 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 May 88

[Part two of a three-part special program entitled "We Are Forging the Future," with highlights of the third national meeting of cooperatives, attended by President Fidel Castro, held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana; date not given; participants other than Castro identified by caption—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Ramon Romero] In reference to the cooperative movement, the main report indicates that the political and ideological work is poor and we agree. We have many problem areas where we can improve considerably.

We do, however, want to address a matter that is truly a problem for the cooperative movement. It's in reference to the peasants [words indistinct] like us.

I would like to say on this matter that we have surpassed the peasants with similar land conditions and climate by more than 50,000 arrobas. We think that procedures should be reviewed. Different methods should be applied and others should be found so that individual peasants can tend to their sugarcane. Why? The reason is that they do practically nothing. Forgive me for saying this, but they do nothing.

I remember that 7 or 8 years ago there was a brigade at the credit and service cooperative. It's not like that anymore. Now the state assumes all the responsibilities for cultivation, fertilization, [words indistinct] in this sector.

[Castro] You say that the state does everything for him? Who gets the money?

[Romero] The peasant gets it.

[Castro] What a business. [Words indistinct] we have gone from the era of the latifundio to capitalism to this. Before this, the peasant was exploited by the large landowner. Now the proletariat is being exploited by scoundrels. I don't know what else you can call a person who doesn't cut sugarcane but goes and collects his pay.

This can't be. This really can't be. We have to talk here about age, maturity, and energy which would be sufficient to prevent these things. What the comrade has told us is shameful.

One has to plant, fertilize, and cultivate the crops. You can't pay an individual for what the state does. Does the cane also need to be cut?

[Romero] Yes, Commander.

[Castro] Than what does that man do?

[Romero] In some cases he almost only does weeding.

[Castro] Make a note of this, Lugo [Orlando Lugo Fonte, president of the National Association of Small Farmers, ANAP]. We are talking about rectification. This means truly rectifying all this.

I'm concerned about this and the underuse of this land. This cooperative is a good example, a very good example, of yield, productivity, efficiency, low costs for sugar production. You say that the workers are mostly young people?

[Romero] Yes, 70 percent of the workers are young people.

[Castro] Do you have an engineer, a technician?

[Romero] I'm the engineer.

[Castro] [laughs] Oh, you're the engineer. OK, that's good. This also demonstrates something else, the importance of incorporating the technician, the engineer, into the cooperative.

[Manuel Lopez, 17 May Agricultural-Livestock Cooperative, CPA, Havana] Our cooperative has 175 caballerias of land and 204 members. During the 1986-87 harvest, we cut 7.2 million arrobas of sugarcane with a yield of 86,300 arrobas per caballeria. We cut 8.2 million arrobas of cane in the harvest that is just ending with a yield of 97,900 arrobas per caballeria. We cut 84 caballerias of cane with a yield of 11,557 arrobas [words indistinct] greater yield than the previous harvest. [Words indistinct] we increased yield by 13 percent, 8.2 million arrobas of sugarcane. Well, Commander, we increased yield. We work on the composition of the stock. We work on cultivation, fertilization. As long as sugarcane is cultivated and fertilized, and it has no weeds, it will always yield more. We increased our yields because of the good work we have done.

[Castro] How much irrigation?

[Lopez] No, we have no irrigation. We have irrigation for a seedbed only.

[Castro] Is it dry farming?

[Lopez] It's dry.

[Castro] All that sugarcane [words indistinct]. In Quivican.

[Lopez] In Quivican.

[Castro] What's the average rainfall?

[Lopez] It rained quite a bit last year. I can't tell you the figure. I have an engineer who can tell you. There was a severe drought the year before last, but it rained this last year.

[Castro] Why don't you have irrigation?

[Lopez] We don't have irrigation because you don't irrigate that area. We have a plan; it's been discussed.

[Castro] Is there water nearby?

[Lopez] Yes, there's a very good water table.

[Castro] In Quivican?

[Lopez] In Quivican. From this side of Quivican, the area of San Felipe...[shifts thought] But we have a plan to drill nine wells.

[Castro] [Words indistinct] Masposton, Pedrozo, does it come close?

[Lopez] It goes through the cooperative.

[Castro] And they don't give you a drop of water.

[Lopez] Well, they give me water for the seedbed.

[Castro] To drink.

[Lopez] For the seedbed and an area for miscellaneous crops.

[Castro] They don't want to give you water for the sugarcane.

[Lopez] The water doesn't come through the canal for the sugarcane yet. There's no water in Guira. So, we send the water, we are aware of the need...

[Castro, interrupting] But the canal water does get to Guira.

[Lopez] Oh, yes, we always take a bit of water. [laughter] Commander, I want to say...

[Castro, interrupting] Do you pay for it or not?

[Lopez] Eh?

[Castro] Do you pay for it or not?

[Lopez] Well, so far we haven't. [laughter]

[Castro, chuckling] It's free.

[Lopez] We're ready to pay when they send us the bill.

[Castro] We'll have to bill you some day if only to make people save it.

[Lopez] Another problem I wanted to address, Commander, is the recovery of land. I believe the cooperative movement [words indistinct] serious work in the recovery of land. You should see the number of caballerias. I have seen them. I have visited cooperatives where the land is overgrown with weeds. In the 10 years the cooperative has been active, we have had to recover 15 caballerias which never produced sugarcane. They yield over a million arrobas of sugarcane where they never did before.

[Castro] How did you recover them? What was wrong with them?

[Lopez] The basic thing is that we have built 150 houses. We have two settlements and we have all moved in. The land was planted with pineapples [words indistinct] to keep horses, machinery. These were lands that had never been planted with sugarcane. In fact, the peasants said about the lands: that area for my horses has never been, can never be cultivated because there are too many rocks. Yet we planted sugarcane and cut more than 150,000 arrobas where sugarcane had never been planted before.

[Castro] You removed the rocks?

[Lopez] We removed the rocks; we removed all the (?stumps). We see this in all the cooperatives: the amount of land full of tree stumps, [words indistinct] or removed for sugarcane and other crops. We have to work on this. We have done it ourselves. We have no bulldozers or anything like that. We recovered those caballerias with the help of the state, with tractors, with whatever has come up, because we have no bulldozers. And yet we have recovered 15 caballerias in 10 years. [passage omitted]

[Rolando Gomez, of the selected fruit enterprise] I have my own opinion about the collection center for selected fruit. My understanding is that the selected fruit enterprise is not playing the role that was first proposed, which was to buy scarce fruit such as soursop, mamey, etc. At this time, the selected fruit enterprise is taking the place of the collection center. The selected fruit enterprise attracts plantains, the little malanga that comes out, the sweet potato when it's unavailable elsewhere, and the yucca when there's a shortage of yucca. My feeling is that this could be taken care of by a single collection center in a municipality. [passage omitted]

We have double the number of officials, double the paperwork, double the estimates; we have an estimate for selected fruit and another for the collection center. We have double the number of clerks, double the number of receivers, double everything. [passage omitted]

[Castro] So there's a competition emerging between the selected fruit enterprise and the collection centers, although the two come under the same ministry department. This in spite of the fact that they are together. I think what we have to decide now is what to do with the selected fruit enterprise. I have already talked about the background and beginnings of this. We must continue to

have an organization that knows where to find all the mamey, soursop, and avocado plants, in or out of season, that we require. We need an enterprise to collect, to arrange. I am certain that the collection center, which has to collect millions and tens of millions of quintals of produce—sweet potatoes, plantains, yucca, malanga, etc.—is not going to be able to take care of the mamey that people like so much. Or perhaps pick up a chicken or a pig for a peasant.

I believe that in light of [words indistinct] these problems might arise. And then disloyalty and treachery start. I'm going to deliver 70 instead of 30, and then the percentages, etc. I believe what we have to do is to define what things the selected fruit enterprise can and should collect and what things the selected fruit enterprise should not buy. Let's say plantains. Selected fruit doesn't buy plantains. Sweet potatoes. Selected fruit doesn't buy sweet potatoes. Such and such. Selected fruit doesn't buy such and such.

The markets have to be supplied. There's the nefarious inheritance left to us by the peasant free market. Agriculture is instructed to say: Deliver the amounts to the collection center, even selected ones, because they have other prices. [sentence as heard] We turn selected fruit into an income. If there is a better plantain, they're told right there, send it to the parallel markets. The selected fruit enterprise turned into the enterprise supplying the parallel markets. I forgot to say this. When the peasant free market emerged, we began to see the disastrous consequences, the money that was being earned. That's how the parallel markets came about. The selected fruit enterprise was charged with supplying the parallel markets. So we had the selected fruit enterprise administering the parallel market.

Later on, we had the selected fruit enterprise, the parallel market, and the inheritance bequeathed by the free peasant markets. Three things. Well, the parallel markets must continue to be supplied. I believe that there should be an institution in charge of supplying some things to the parallel markets. I believe that there should be an institution that will be in charge of supplying those markets that the wheeler-dealers controlled for the reasons I have explained to you, so that there will be no defenders of capitalism. Let's coordinate in some way so that there is no competition and it can be established what the selected fruit enterprise can and cannot buy. [passage omitted]

R. Castro, Others Visit Juceplan Fire Scene
FL2805021588 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 0202 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] A fire was put out in less than an hour in the right wing of the fourth floor under repair of the Central Planning Board, Juceplan, located at Revolution Square in this capital. Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the

FAR, went to the place a few moments after the fire broke out. Osmani Cienfuegos and Armando Hart, members of the Politburo, and other leaders also went to the scene of the fire.

First Lieutenant Jorge Ramos Morejon, spokesman of the General Directorate of Fire Protection, informed Radio Reloj that no one was injured. He said a brigade of electricians was working in the office where the fire began.

The first units that responded were the Minfar [Ministry of Armed Forces] fire protection team and Commandos 1, 3, 15, and 46 of the General Directorate of Fire Protection.

Negligence Cited as Cause

FL3005204488 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] The (?small) fire that occurred in Havana yesterday on one of the floors of the Central Planning Board was under control in 35 minutes.

Army General Raul Castro and other PCC leaders immediately appeared at the scene.

Preliminary reports indicate the fire was caused by negligence.

Heavy Rains Cause Deaths; Thousands Evacuated

FL0206011188 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] The current weather situation has caused heavy rains in the central portion of the country.

According to the most current report, Cienfuegos Province has been affected the most. In the past 36 hours, this province recorded between 150 mm and 200 mm of rain. Four people have died. Three thousand people have been evacuated by helicopters, cars, and [words indistinct] methods. However, the dams in the province are under control. At this moment, residents are being evacuated from the five most-affected areas.

Even though the damage to the economy has not been completely evaluated, it has been reported that electric and telephone networks have been affected, as well as bridges and [words indistinct] lines.

For its part, Villa Clara Province evacuated more than 2,000 people to secure places. As of 1500, reservoirs in this province were showing an increase in the levels of water by 55 million cubic meters.

Sancti Spiritus reported the death of citizen Pedro Serano, 65 years of age, who tried to cross the high waters of a river on horseback. Five thousand people, including students, were moved to secure places.

The Sasa Dam, the largest in the country, in Sancti Spiritus received 200 million cubic meters of water in 30 hours. In Jatibonico municipality nine houses collapsed. No lives were lost.

Amphibious equipment and helicopters of the Central Army are conducting rescue and salvage efforts in Sancti Spiritus. As of early this afternoon, this province has had an average rainfall of 171 mm.

Provincial Councils Activated

FL0206014488 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Informative Note No 2 of the Chief of Staff of the Civil Defense:

The tropical depression that has been affecting us with accompanying rains since yesterday morning today continued lashing out at the entire country. It has been especially intense in the Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila, and Camaguey Provinces, as well as the mountain areas of the Escambray and the southern coast of Matanzas.

The command posts of the defense councils in these territories have been activated. Based on the state of the situation, they have contacted their work organizations and initiated the civil defense measures cited in the plans for hurricanes and intense rains in order to protect the lives and resources of the national economy from these threats.

Villa Clara reported the death of citizen Alalberto Perez Toledo, 61 years old, resident of Tumba la Burra, Ranchuelo municipality. He was killed by lightning.

Barbados

Visitor's Permit of Don Rojas Extended

FL0106213788 Bridgetown CANA in English 1750 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Bridgetown Barbados, May 31, CANA—Don Rojas, the former press secretary to slain Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, had his visitors permit to enter Barbados extended by local immigration authorities on Tuesday.

Rojas was last Friday given four days to remain on the island, after being threatened with deportation by immigration officers at the Barbados Airport on his arrival here from Grenada where he was refused entry. Rojas said that he applied for an extension of his stay in Barbados Monday, and was today given a further week to remain on the island. But he is expected to leave the island by the end of this week.

Rojas, who was born in St Vincent and the Grenadines, now lives in Cuba with his family after leaving Grenada after the 1983 military coup d'etat against Bishop in which the popular Grenadian leader was killed.

Ring leaders of the coup, including Bishop's former deputy Bernard Coard, were tried for murder in connection with the 1983 uprising and sentenced to death. They have since appealed the sentence.

Rojas attempted to enter Grenada to attend the weekend convention of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), a small leftwing organisation that was formed by the pro-Bishop survivors of the New Jewel Movement (NJM), the party Bishop led to power in a bloodless coup d'etat in March 1979.

Rojas was denied entry to Grenada by authorities on that island who said he is considered a security risk there.

Grenada

Cuba Sends Message to Maurice Bishop Movement

FL3105165588 Bridgetown CANA in English
1615 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] St. Georges, Grenada, May 31, CANA—Cuba's ruling Communist Party has taken a crack at social and economic developments in Grenada under Prime Minister Herbert Blaize.

The party described Grenada as rampant with prostitution and drug abuse and said unemployment was high. The claim was made in a message sent to Grenada's small leftwing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) to mark its first convention last weekend.

The Cuban party said the social evils were "sharply reduced" during the 1979-83 leftist Peoples' Revolutionary Government (PRG) with which Havana had close ties. The Cuban party also described the U.S.-backed 1983 invasion of Grenada as illegal and said it had turned the island into "backwardness", with high unemployment.

After the invasion, Cuba-Grenada ties worsened, Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon breaking off diplomatic relations with the communist state and expelling all Cuban diplomats.

The Cuban party welcomed the MBPM convention as "an important gathering" of "great historical significance to Grenada and for its friends around the world."

Opposition Calls Poll 'Cheap Political Trick'

FL0206025788 Bridgetown CANA in English
2117 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, May 31, CANA—The parliamentary opposition National Democratic Congress (NDC) on Tuesday dismissed as "a cheap political trick", a recent opinion pole which forecast a second term for the ruling New National Party (NNP). The poll, conducted by the conservative Caribbean Democratic Union (CDU) of which the NNP is a member, favoured the NNP to win nine of the 15 constituencies in the next general elections, due by next year.

NDC leader George Brizan, a former NNP member, said anyone following Grenadian politics closely would know that the ruling party was having a hard time.

"...we have information that the results of the poll showed the opposite to what the NNP is claiming. So this is nothing else but a cheap political trick on the part of the NNP to mislead," Brizan told CANA.

The NDC along with the Grenada former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, are widely regarded as the main challengers to the NNP in the next elections.

The ruling party which won 14 of the 15 seats in the last election has seen its majority dwindle to 9-6 in the face of several defections of key members including Brizan, to the ranks of the opposition.

Interparliamentary Meeting With Guatemala
PA3105202588 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish
26 May 88 p 3

[Text] At the opening of the third Mexico-Guatemala interparliamentary meeting yesterday, Salvador Neme Castillo, president of the Senate's Grand Commission, said: "It is in the wealth of the national debate and the direct support of the people for the various schools of thought that shape it that the chances increase of meeting the needs and interests of both nations."

He reaffirmed that the real value of these meetings lies in the establishment of permanent channels of communication between the two nations.

Senator Socorro Diaz, secretary of the Senate's Grand Commission, and Jose Francisco Vidaurre, head of the Guatemalan delegation, were also present at the meeting. Neme emphasized that Latin Americans should jointly search for the realization of their own destiny. For this reason, he recognized the role of the present Mexican Government in bringing peace to Central America.

During the 1st day of sessions, the delegations expressed great interest in the problem of Guatemalan refugees living in Mexico.

Concerned about the possible return to our country [as published] of more than 40,000 Guatemalan refugees, the Mexican legislators described the situation of the refugees in the Quintana Roo and Campeche camps. They also asked for an end to Guatemala's military incursions into Mexico.

In this respect, Gabriela Guerrero, deputy of the PPS [Popular Socialist Party], and the PRI's Homero Diaz Cordoba submitted a document to the legislators present in which they related their experiences during their visits to the refugee camps, pointing out the plight of the Guatemalan people living in those camps.

The subjects on which discussion began yesterday and will continue through Friday include the environment, trade, parliamentary relations, the Central American situation after Esquipulas II, and the options and prospects available in the search for a resolution of the refugees' problems, which were described by the participants as the primary subject of the meeting.

Regarding the repatriation of the refugees, Deputy Gabriela Guerrero said that "the refugees do not want to leave the border area because they feel closer to their own country. However, Guatemalan military incursions into Mexico frighten them and diminish their desire to return."

Emphasis was placed on Mexico's policy of asylum, which was described as consistent with Mexico's foreign policy principles.

The Guatemalan deputies and senators were asked to repatriate the refugees, although the refugees' conclusion, which "is very painful," is that there is no stability in their country.

Senator Alfonso Zegbe Sanen said that although the UN high commissioner is responsible for that work, as are the Government and Foreign Affairs Secretariats, legislators may request repatriation. He said this is just the moment for it.

In an interview with various media, he emphasized the urgency of repatriating or relocating the Guatemalan refugees, but "not leaving them in the border area because they generate conflicts there." It is inappropriate to have them there, because camps for this purpose have already been established in three southern Mexican states." [quotation marks as published]

He described the Central American conflict as crucial, adding that the work done by Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia as well as by the Group of Eight has a basic significance for the Central American peace negotiations.

Finally, he said: "We regard it as a priority to improve the formal and trade relations with Guatemala, because we want Guatemala to export more goods to Mexico because of an imbalance that exists in exports: Mexico sells 85 percent, whereas Guatemala only does an equivalent 12 percent." [sentence as published]

Regarding the new plan of support for Central America proposed by Mexico, he said that the plan will get all the necessary backing to allow it to begin to work immediately: "The Mexican Congress gives this its full backing."

The delegations participating at the meeting were received by Alfonso Rozenweig Diaz, under secretary of foreign affairs, at the Foreign Secretariat.

At this ceremony, Senator Segbe Sanen, coordinator of the Mexican delegation, said that the existing friendship between Mexico and Guatemala is based on solid bonds that have common historic and ethnic origins.

The Foreign Affairs Secretariat under secretary stressed the interest of the country's president in strengthening relations between the two countries. He added that for this reason these meetings are viewed with great pleasure.

Finally, the Mexican and Guatemalan delegations held a meeting in the Chamber of Deputies with Government Secretary Manuel Bartlett Diaz, who said that relations between the two countries have been characterized by great interrelatedness and understanding, under the mandate of Miguel de la Madrid and Vinicio Cerezo.

In the ceremony held in the Green Room of the Chamber of Deputies, Antonio Palleres Buonafina, Guatemala's ambassador to Mexico, thanked the Government Secretariat for the efficient handling of common points of interest, specifically regarding the refugee issue.

El Salvador

Vice President Confirms Duarte Has Cancer

PA0206013288 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT
2 Jun 88

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jun (AFP)—Vice President Rodolfo Castillo has reported in El Salvador that Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte suffers from cancer in the "thorax, abdomen, and liver."

Castillo stated that doctors at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington confirmed the Salvadoran president has cancer.

Castillo Reads State of Nation Address

PA0106224988 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU
in Spanish 1650 GMT 1 Jun 88

["State of the nation" address by President Jose Napoleon Duarte on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of Duarte's coming to power at the Blue Room of the Legislative Assembly—live; read by Acting President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount]

[Text] God save you sacred fatherland; we were born and have loved in your bosom, you are the air we breathe, the land that we stand on, the family we love, the freedom that defends and comforts us. Fatherland: Your history [words indistinct] of heroes and martyrs reflect [words indistinct] its reverence for the document that consolidated our national sovereignty; you show us the flowery path on which justice and liberty leads us to God. These come from the prayer to the flag.

Compatriots: I wanted to begin my speech with these beautiful ideas of the prayer to the flag because I wish them to be an appropriate framework of this message to reaffirm my permanent devotion to the fatherland, the exaltation of which has been the most sacred ideal of my life.

I come here again, on the 4th anniversary of my administration, to address the nation. I want us to reflect together on the overall situation of the country and on the many obstacles we have had to and continue to tackle to prevent economic and institutional collapse. We must also reflect on how, despite the obstacles, we have made progress in fulfilling promises made to the people at the beginning of my administration.

On this occasion, because of health reasons, the annual report of my government, which I must present to the honorable Legislative Assembly and address to the sovereign people, will be read by the Republic's vice president on my behalf. In this way, I will be complying with the imperative order of reporting to those who entrusted me with governing the nation to seek peace and the common good of all men and women who make up the Salvadoran family.

When I assumed the responsibility of guiding the fate of our country, we were in a crucial phase of our history. In keeping with my political conviction and Christian principles, I accepted the challenge. Since then, I have dedicated my greatest efforts toward strengthening ongoing socioeconomic reforms, working toward achieving a participative society, struggling to seek social justice and our people's well-being, trying to achieve a high degree of respect of human rights, facing the economic crisis with integrity, and taking all the necessary steps to achieve peace, which is the greatest national aspiration.

I was ordered to steer the vessel of the state when there were unequivocal signs that a storm was coming. However, I have always had faith in the Lord and my brothers, and that is why we started our journey together determined to face all risks and dangers. The will of my people has led me to sail on a sea that is increasingly stormy amid the danger of clashing currents.

The absence of favorable winds and the persistent adversities along the route contributed to preventing us from making the voyage according to our great intentions. Although it is true that the [words indistinct] challenge to overcome the effects of a crisis, a historic product of our domestic structures and regional and world phenomena [words indistinct] the blind intransigence of the terrorist organizations and the unpredictable natural disasters.

On pointing out the origins of the crisis, it is important that we remember that deep processes of renewal leading to social justice and democracy began in this decade in Latin America. In these processes, and specifically in the case of El Salvador, it is extremely hard to achieve spectacular advances quickly because various interests exert pressure and become polarized, halting the new political, social, and economic measures. Even though there is a silent struggle to turn back what we view as a transforming justice, [words indistinct] are irreversible. This is not always easily understood by those who directly benefit from it and not easily accepted by those who believe they are harmed by it.

[Words indistinct] in our society, we have had to face heavy opposition and attacks against peaceful development from the obscurantist forces and terrorist groups, which not only seek to (?hinder) the democratic process that has been begun but also to destroy the country's institutions and, with them, the very existence of the Republic.

That is why I think it is time for us to reflect about the ideals [words indistinct] have guided the government and that [words indistinct] hopes for my people and my fatherland. Hope is desire projected to the future about something good and positive that can occur and be fulfilled [words indistinct]. The peoples live through hope. History is nothing more than the realization of hope [words indistinct] those who have put their sight and future in the hands of God and the results of their own efforts and sacrifice. A government plan is nothing more than a systematic organization of hopes, the essential objective of which is to create a better

world for everyone. Logically, with each hope there is growth of expectation. Expectation arises from our own human nature. Men have [words indistinct]; therefore, it is evident that peoples want to achieve their hopes with the light of the new day. They forget that emerging out of a situation of generalized violence, overcoming a phase of social uncertainty, and reestablishing faith in creative work is obviously a continuous task that belongs to everyone.

Democracy, peace, and economic prosperity evolve from that effort and sacrifice. They are the result of long hours of work and dedication in favor of those objectives. When the people expect quick and easy solutions, they are not aware of how hard and difficult it is to [words indistinct], because democracy, peace, and progress are not the result of [words indistinct]. On the contrary, they are the sum of the efforts that are carried out and the general consensus [words indistinct] among all and for all.

With this philosophy, all my government's measures and decisions have fallen within the framework of a new historic model of democratic revolution. They have been based on the national interests—developed within a dynamic perspective that views man as the beginning and end of state activities—and they seek primarily the common good of each individual and the supreme good of [words indistinct]. I have maintained that the common good is a [words indistinct] historic or human circumstances. In Salvadoran society, burdened with an irrational and cruel war, the common good should be translated into the search for a political, economic, and social democracy that will permit [words indistinct] the basic needs of the people and the defense of the rights and duties of men. It should also seek the protection of social freedoms [words indistinct] expression of good faith and will for the achievement of social peace.

Within this conceptual framework, we have worked to establish a democracy [words indistinct]. As a result of this, and long before the commitment established in Esquipulas, we have maintained the utmost freedom of expression for all political and ideological groups. This achievement, which is the most important demonstration of real democracy, not only has served to expand the journalistic field but has also opened the doors to a new political activism that had never before been experienced by the Salvadoran people. This has meant an extraordinary experience that will contribute to the development of new political institutions and a better civic education for our citizens.

In addition, as a result of the March elections and by virtue of the existence of political pluralism, we now find that the party composition in the Legislative Assembly is very different from the previous period. Even though the popular verdict of 20 March was contrary to our own historic and political concept of the national reality, the truth is that the people freely cast their vote. The exercise of this right cannot be distorted in its essence, because

today's citizen understands the value of his participation, and he participates with great civic responsibility, without the manipulation that existed in the past and according to his conscience [words indistinct].

The Armed Forces: During the past few years, a state institution has had the enormous responsibility of protecting our lives and safeguarding our freedoms. That institution is the Armed Forces, which in a continuous act of heroism and courage has faced internal and external aggression in our confrontations with the Marxists. Every soldier, every officer, and every commander has fulfilled his commitment from his battle station, and he has stoically endured the hardships of the conflict to preserve the country's sovereignty and the essence of our nationality. As head of the government, I recognize their sacrifices and I am sure history will record in its pages the heroic deeds of our soldiers, who are the bastions of democracy, champions of peace, and true defenders of their people.

Human rights: When speaking about democracy, I must make reference to human rights, to the population, and to the progress made by this government in this area, which has the direct and implicit recognition of the international community. It has been said that only governments can violate human rights. Those who have said this have wanted to create a distorted image at an international level of constitutional and democratic governments such as ours. It is obvious that in our country there are organizations that violate these rights, such as the FMLN-FDR and its groups, which enjoy political freedoms but daily violate the human rights of an entire people, who with great courage struggle to live and work in an atmosphere of peace and justice without impairing their freedoms.

Our position and our conduct are in keeping with our Christian principles and our democratic beliefs. For this reason—without exercising our right of legitimate defense, which all governments have to counteract the destabilizing actions promoted by international terrorism—we have made every effort to stop abuses of power and all conduct leading to a violation of human rights. It is regrettable that following the 20 March elections, violence has increased in the country. Different sectors have justly condemned it, especially the church, which has expressed its concerns for the return of the extremist death squads that seem to be coming back to life. In this regard I continue to be firm. We will continue to fight anyone without giving up the struggle to end human rights violations, no matter who the criminal is.

Peace: I promised to work for peace and I have carried out every effort in search of it because my idea of peace can be described by the sublime and noble manner in which it is illuminated and because I believe peace can lead to the progress and welfare of society. According to Aristides Galvani, peace is a social process [words indistinct] and must be politically led. Since 8 October 1984 I have taken the initiative to work for peace through a dialogue because I have always felt that words were man's first virtue for understanding and that one of the

highest tributes to intelligence was convincing through reason instead of imposing by force. This is the path we have followed: the United Nations, La Palma, Ayagualo, Sesori, Bogota, Mexico, Panama, Los Angeles, Lima, [name indistinct], Guatemala, Caracas, and finally San Salvador in 1987 in the framework of Esquipulas II. The path for peace has been full of obstacles and our political plans and purposes to reach those objectives have been unfairly put to a test. [passage indistinct] This has been our starting point so all sectors of the country can freely and peacefully participate in government and society.

Peace may be defined in [words indistinct] in many ways, but for our people, regardless of any belief, it is their dearest wish. Everyone knows that [words indistinct] freedom, democracy, and peace are aspirations, whose value increase when people have actively participated in their creation with great sacrifice and stoicism. [Words indistinct] my road toward peace has been blocked by extremist forces, which have delayed this conquest that is the highest aspiration of mankind and [words indistinct]. I do not doubt that at certain times we are too idealistic, but who will not work toward an ideal if he does not believe it is fair and beneficial for his people? We cannot forget that the causes of the national conflict have deep roots in our society, and along with the commitment to hold talks, we must work together to overcome the unjust order and the extreme poverty that are likewise a form of violence. We must be aware that peace is not a jewel that can be found at the bottom of the ocean or in the deepest parts of the earth, but it is an invaluable asset that is fundamental for freedom and a direct result of justice.

That is why I want to urge each and everyone to accompany me on the path we have yet to follow. Peace should be the first thing in our hearts. Let us cast aside hatred, rancor, resentments; let us set aside violence and walk united toward a state of tranquility and respect that our people are crying for and that we are [words indistinct].

For the good of the nation, particularly for the men, women, and children, let us join the pacification process, for the sake of the blood our youths are shedding. Let us [words indistinct] of those who are frustrated and in the time and effort that should be devoted to work. We are losing the [words indistinct].

That is why I am publicly asking you: Let us find, as soon as possible, a formula for a national solution that will consider the liberties of our people and the institutional-ity of the Republic. This should be a feasible proposal that will allow everyone to join the democratic process we have obtained with so much effort and sacrifice and are defending with so much force.

The people do not want more war, because it negates life. Our soldiers are offering their lives in a supreme sacrifice to the fatherland and its freedom. They defend what is ours. Let us make an effort to defend them, to proclaim our unity for the sake of peace, freedom, and justice.

Social policy: As long as there is war, there cannot be social development, because the effects of the war hinder all political initiatives that might lead to respect and protection of human dignity. The [words indistinct] to work, health, crops, and all those [words indistinct]. There is no doubt that along with the great task for peace and freedom, we have had to devote our greatest efforts to counter the impact of the economic crisis worsened by violence and [words indistinct]. As a [words indistinct] of these factors, it is highly positive to point out that the agrarian reform has helped over 350,000 peasants; thanks to the massive vaccination campaigns, many diseases that used to seriously affect children have practically disappeared.

Education continues to have priority within the government program, because we understand that if we offer a better education, we will have better citizens and an atmosphere adequate for national development. Unfortunately, the violent situation has neutralized the productive situation and has therefore affected employment opportunities. However, we have promoted favorable conditions as much as possible. Last year we created 26,000 new jobs, and we expect to do likewise in 1988.

The October 1985 earthquake worsened the low-cost housing situation; therefore, we made a tremendous effort and found homes for all those left homeless. A low-cost housing program is being carried out that will provide approximately 11,000 housing units by the end of this year. If we managed to do this within the crisis, it is very probable that during normal circumstances our social programs would have been [words indistinct].

Economic policy: The restrictions in the social field were also quite powerful in the economic area. The summary of the negative factors such as the drought, the terrorist sabotage against the national productive system, a reduction in the capacity to generate power as a result of the damage done by the Marxist subversion and the delay in the rains, and other factors, such as the increase in the price of petroleum, the drop in the price of coffee, and a new reduction in the sugar quota, led to serious disruptions in our economic program. In spite of all this, the effective management of the financial policy allowed us to maintain the economic program and meet the goals proposed in order to advance in the process to halt the imbalance [words indistinct].

For example, in 1987 the gross national product grew 2.6 percent in actual terms, which is 2 percent higher than it was in 1986 and above the planned 2.2 percent.

The annual inflation rate, which reached 31.9 percent, dropped to 24.9 percent at the end of 1987. This achievement is considered an important step toward the country's economic stabilization.

Our net foreign reserves reached \$50.7 million, which far surpassed our goal of \$6.5 million.

The positive achievements attained amid the crisis show us that although they caused disagreements in some sectors, the measures adopted were useful in positively facing the generalized crisis.

The legal instruments we gave to the farming, banking, and fiscal sectors significantly contributed toward having a more realistic vision of the solution to problems. In addition, we created a refinancing fund of 400 million colones to reactivate the industrial sector and to strengthen the country's production. We also channeled 800 million colones, which is the U.S. aid to El Salvador, to the economic reactivation of the eastern region of the country.

Because we have a democratic, pluralist government, which is deeply concerned about the needy sectors, the elements that directly affect the life of people and their human development have been of special concern for us. We have been concerned about unemployment and inflation rates, which are the result of the national crisis. We have firmly fought against inflation and unemployment, always thinking that the government represents and has a duty toward the large majorities. When the large majorities are harmed by the economic problems of the time, the government must focus its attention on creating favorable conditions to benefit the majorities without harming the minorities.

The struggle must not be conducted in terms of [words indistinct], but in terms of goals and benefits. We must seek the perfect balance between the government's main duty and the fulfillment of the people's basic needs.

The purchasing power of our currency must be adequately controlled to protect wages and the incomes of the most needy. For that reason, in the last 2 and 1/2 years we developed an anti-inflation policy and we increased wages, [words indistinct] including an increase in the minimum wage, which was approved a few days ago.

Welfare: The true and sole reason for the existence of a society organized as a state is to constantly and gradually seek the well-being of its members. The attainment of this basic goal, however, does not only depend on the good disposition of the government, but also and above all on adequate conditions and national consensus. For that reason, all government sectors must tend to defend the state's *raison d'être* to match economic projects with social promotion programs, which are also contingent on political decisions.

Abuse of power: When government officials forget their commitment to the people and violate their oath of honor, they lose their moral value and legal authority, because the power conferred on the representatives of the people is strictly defined by their functions as servants of the community and its goods. Officials cannot go beyond those limits for any reason; if they do, they must be subjected to the law and society's moral judgment. For that reason, I asked the country's vice president to carry out all necessary actions in those specific

and verified cases in which there is a deliberate, excessive use of administrative power, which show an illegal behavior that is addressed by Salvadoran law.

Final words: God has been very generous with me, because he allowed me to serve my country since my childhood. I have tried to be an obedient observer of His mandates; above all, I have tried to be close to Him by loving my neighbor as I love myself. I have done all I could up to my last breath to benefit Salvadoran children and the needy, who are the ones who need a word of solidarity and affection, and the generous hand of those who had better luck in life.

I have been in politics for 28 years. I believe politics is a viable option to serve my people better. During that time, I consciously sacrificed my children's tenderness, my family's contentment, and the satisfaction and prosperity provided by my profession to dedicate myself fully to the search for a better destiny for my dear compatriots.

I struggled without rest or truce to disseminate the immutable principles of human coexistence, which are in fact the moral values of [words indistinct] and the eternal basis of the foundations of society.

I have participated with absolute honesty and devotion in the formation of a party that was born with a Christian spirit as well as a spirit of service and humility. Throughout the years, my loyalty to principles in which we have believed and continue to believe has been and is constant [words indistinct]. Despite the frustrations and dangers that we faced, our perseverance was greater, and at last the force of reason and the light of truth prevailed over iniquity and lies. We were able to obtain the [words indistinct] to achieve our ideals and implement our [words indistinct] the interests of all Salvadorans.

In these 4 years of my presidency, I have dedicated all my attention, will, and capacity to amply and [words indistinct] fulfill the functions of state, with the absolute responsibility of a leader who uses political power for the good of everyone, without advantages or privileges for anyone. I have never permitted hatred in my mind and much less [words indistinct]. My heart has been open to receive affection and to offer respect and love.

My greatest concern and my permanent prayer to the Lord is that [words indistinct] all my effort and sacrifice so that my country will be great and prosperous and so that my compatriots will be on the path to happiness, prosperity, and peace. I have always said that the interest of the fatherland comes first. It is most important. It is legitimate and true and must serve as the basis for man's political activities. To act against those principles does not embody or represent the national aspiration.

In my administration, my sole concern has been to [words indistinct] the common good of the Salvadoran people, because to the extent that [words indistinct]. I believe in social justice as a basic principle of human society and

[words indistinct] peace of men. I think that all men are equal by nature and that therefore the [words indistinct] as a state must create and promote the option for the weak, the poor, and the downtrodden so they will achieve minimum levels of prosperity, accepting that economic equality is utopian as is total democracy and absolute peace. But because of this, within the people's aspirations, it must be the first great objective of those who love this blessed land because to the extent that we get closer to that objective, we are ensuring tranquillity, respect, and well-being for those of us who carry in our hearts and on our shoulders the indelible mark of being Salvadoran.

The war affecting El Salvador has lost all historical and popular legitimacy, becoming a direct aggression on the people and the democracy [words indistinct] the tree of eternal life. I have suffered imprisonment and exile for democracy and freedom. When my body tires and my strength fails, my spirit becomes strong [words indistinct] because we have been able to lay strong foundations that will firmly and solidly maintain the building of democracy whose main framework is freedom for all.

The life of nations is everlasting. The life of men is fleeting. That is why our contributions and sacrifices must be one more step to [words indistinct]. If God permits me, I will continue my [words indistinct] struggle for the causes in which I believe [words indistinct]. If the Supreme Being decides otherwise, I would then ask each and every one of you to forget the rancor as I have forgotten and forgiven those who have [words indistinct]. With the same intensity with which I have worked, with the same intensity I reiterate my appreciation to all those who [words indistinct]. My greatest desire is that peace, justice, and freedom will be a tangible reality for each man who lives in this land and who harks to the glorious name of the Divine Savior of the world.

Honduras

Army, EPS Clash Near Border; Nicaraguan Killed
PA0106185188 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1700 GMT
1 Jun 88

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 June (DPA)—A military communique issued today in Tegucigalpa reports that Honduran Armed Forces clashed with Nicaraguan EPS soldiers who entered 10 km into Honduran territory. A Nicaraguan soldier was killed in this clash.

The skirmish occurred yesterday afternoon in the Arenales region, Las Trojes, in the eastern Paraiso Department on the border with Nicaragua, where the Honduran Army has set up several observation posts.

Today the government announced that it will present an official protest to the Nicaraguan Government, the OAS, and the United Nations over this raid.

According to the official Armed Forces communique, a Sandinist patrol crossed the border and entered 10 km into Honduran territory. The communique does not mention the

Nicaraguan troops' objective. The military reports that the corpse of a Nicaraguan soldier was found at the site of the skirmish and it assumes that during the withdrawal EPS troops carried several wounded away with them.

The corpse was recovered by Honduran troops, according to the military communique, which does not clarify whether or not the corpse will be delivered to the Nicaraguan Government.

The zone where this clash occurred has been mentioned by the local media as the site where the Nicaraguan "contras" have been gathering. However, there are no indications that the objective of the raid was to attack the rebel camps.

Nicaragua

Ortega on Honduran 'Accusations,' Contra Talks
PA0206044688 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish
0318 GMT 2 Jun 88

["Excerpts" of news conference held by President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega with unidentified local and foreign reporters "this afternoon"; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] The Honduran Government is characterized by its formulating these types of accusations [concerning border incidents] against Nicaragua when we know very well that Honduran territory is occupied by U.S. mercenary forces and U.S. troops. Those accusations are made to find pretexts to increase the tension along the border and to build a sort of smokescreen to hide Honduran complicity in the violation of international legal order and the Esquipulas agreement. Honduras has allowed mercenary forces to live in Honduran territory and to receive supplies sent by the U.S. Government, deliveries that also are violations of U.S. laws.

[Reporter] The Honduran Foreign Ministry stated that it will send a protest note to the OAS, the United Nations, and the Sandinist government. Have you received that note yet?

[Ortega] Honduras should stop acting so blatantly. It should respect international legal order and clear its territory of mercenary forces. That is what the Honduran Government should do if it has any respect for itself and for the Honduran people. Its attitude is disrespectful of the Honduran people, and it violates Honduran sovereignty and territorial integrity by allowing the mercenary forces to live in Honduran territory.

[Reporter] Mr President, Alfredo Cesar recently said that the meeting in Managua scheduled for 7-9 June is a definite and final meeting and that they are waiting for the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. What can you say about this?

[Ortega] That individual cannot predetermine the end of the talks, because, so far, the only clear thing is that he has no power or strength in that movement. The one with strength and power is the Somozist guard Enrique Bermudez. That individual represents U.S. interests, and it is not surprising that the U.S. Government lets itself be represented by a well-known former member of the Somozist guard. He was one of the men who participated in the crimes committed against the Nicaraguan people during Somoza's time. Today, Bermudez appears as the main U.S. Government representative. He is sabotaging the Sapoa peace efforts.

[Reporter] Commander, what will the government's stance be at the next round of talks so both sides will sign a treaty, in view of the fact that they have already held three rounds and the fourth round will be held next week? Will you change (?tactics)?

[Ortega] We feel that we are getting nearer regarding the various sensitive points that are included in the Sapoa agreement and clearing up any doubts that might exist. Therefore, the Nicaraguan position is very firm. What must be seen is the inconsistent position of the mercenaries, who are not interested in a peaceful solution and who are simply buying time to obtain supplies so in better circumstances the U.S. Congress will again approve military aid and everything else for them.

[Reporter] What effects does the Reagan-Gorbachev summit have on Nicaragua?

[Ortega] Well, a summit of that nature, in which global problems that involve all mankind are addressed, must logically have an impact on every corner of the world because to the extent that minimal agreements are achieved, that substantial agreements are achieved in these meetings, this helps in the survival of human beings, who are the most important element at stake in the arms race. Disarmament is sought because we know that the arms race threatens the security of all human beings. (?It threatens) a highly developed country like the United States or the Soviet Union and a less developed country like Nicaragua or an African country. There are no borders with a nuclear bomb and a nuclear war.

[Reporter] What future do you see for the negotiations with the contras? Will something really be signed?

[Ortega] Well, all of this is always determined by the willingness that, above all, the rank and file members of the mercenary forces have to demand the fulfillment of the Sapoa agreement, because on the other hand we have the U.S. Government bent on not fulfilling the Sapoa agreement, bent on sabotaging this negotiating effort, and bent on killing the negotiating process so as to continue the war against the Nicaraguan people. However, we have already said that if that criminal, that representative of the Somozist regime, Bermudez, who does not lose his Somozist essence, this guard Bermudez, who has subordinated under him people like [Alfredo]

Cesar, Pedro Chamorro, and others... [changes thought] if these people are determined to act as pawns of U.S. imperialism, then they are going to receive the corresponding reply from the Nicaraguan people.

[Reporter] (?What do you think of) a meeting of Central American presidents at this time? President Cerezo has proposed this.

[Ortega] Well, this has been proposed on various occasions, but conditions do not currently exist for holding such a meeting. We must remember that President Duarte, who is one of the signatories of the Esquipulas agreement, is in quite bad health and has traveled to the United States to undergo surgery, and there are quite complex situations in other Central American countries, which do not lead one to think about holding a meeting immediately.

Government Protest Note Sent to Honduras

PA0206041788 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish
0217 GMT 2 Jun 88

["Protest note" from Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to Honduran Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras—dated 1 June]

[Text] Managua, 1 June 1988.

Mr Minister:

I address Your Excellency to refer to your note No 50, dated 1 June 1988, in which you protest an alleged attack by one of our Army patrols against the Honduran border guard post in San Agustin, Arenales jurisdiction, El Paraíso Department. According to your note, the Honduran post repelled the fire and the attackers returned to Nicaragua, leaving one dead in Honduran territory.

The Nicaraguan Government flatly and firmly rejects the cynical protest contained in your note. The following is an account of how the incident occurred, according to information supplied by the Defense Ministry.

At 1500 on 31 May 1988, one of our Army patrols conducting routine operations in the sector of Las Pampas, 10 km southeast of Teotecacinte, Nueva Segovia Department, was attacked by contra groups belonging to the Victor Altamirano Task Force of the Larry McDonald Regional Command, headed by Maximo Rodriguez, alias (Wilbur), whose support base is located near the village of Capires in Honduran territory, with the tolerance of the authorities of your country.

The counterrevolutionary forces proceeded from the sector of Talpache, Paredes, in Honduran territory. During the fighting, soldier Porfirio Cruz Lopez was wounded, captured, and taken to the San Agustin guard post—9 km south of the village of Trojer in Honduran territory, which is visible from Nicaraguan territory—which belongs to the 6th Battalion of the 110th Army

Infantry Brigade of the Honduran Army. This manipulation of the incidents contained in your note reveals the real purpose of this campaign, aimed at attempting to create an incident between Honduras and Nicaragua and to support the most warmongering sectors of the contras, who are opposed to the Sapoa agreement to achieve the signing of a definitive cease-fire.

These facts also show the total commitment of the Honduran Armed Forces to go along with the illegal policy of force of the Reagan administration against my country and with the mercenaries under the orders of Somozist guard Colonel Enrique Bermudez.

Finally, the protest note from your government reveals a dual manipulation, because, on the one hand, incidents that have occurred in Nicaragua are portrayed as having occurred in Honduran territory, and on the other hand, the Honduran Armed Forces are taking responsibility for crimes that have been committed in reality by the counterrevolutionary forces.

The Nicaraguan Government demands that the Honduran Government immediately repatriate the remains of soldier Porfirio Cruz Lopez and his military equipment. At the same time, it firmly protests the complicity of the Honduran authorities in the execution of this type of campaign, directed at undermining the peace efforts in the region.

I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my highest consideration,

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Foreign Minister

Bermudez: Negotiations 'Waste of Time'

PA0106203588 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish
1330 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] During an interview with Enrique Bermudez, commander of the Nicaraguan Resistance, RN, Northern Front, he commented on the latest visit to Managua by the RN's Directorate and other members of the rebel group to attend the third round of talks. When asked his opinion on whether or not the dialogue with Daniel Ortega's government should continue, he said:

[Begin Bermudez recording] Definitely not. I am now convinced of what I have been saying in the past, now that I have been there and I have personally confirmed the absolute power that these people wield in Nicaragua, the lack of will, the arrogance, and the scant good faith that they displayed in the whole negotiations. All that has firmly convinced me that the negotiations have been a waste of time.

They have used us in the negotiations in a strategy aimed at putting an end to our armed action, prolonging the dialogue with the Resistance by keeping up with the negotiations, and projecting an image internationally, all in order to pretend they are negotiating, that they are making an effort to negotiate. They are doing all this on

the periphery of the central problems. I am not optimistic that the negotiations will produce any results or any democratic opening in Nicaragua.

Therefore, it is [words indistinct] the Sandinists are not going to provide democracy. They are not going to permit political pluralism, they are not going to provide freedom of the press, and they are not going to respect human rights. [end recording]

New Talks 'Last Chance'

PA0106145188 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish
0548 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] San Jose, 31 May (REUTER)—Today in San Jose the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] said that its next meeting with representatives of the Sandinist government in Managua will be the last chance for peace in that country.

A new round of talks between the contras and the Nicaraguan authorities are scheduled to be held on 7-9 June in Managua.

Roberto Ferrey, secretary of the RN Directorate, said that the rebel organization "has demonstrated in many ways its political commitment to fulfilling the Esquipulas II and Sapoa agreements for peace and democracy."

The secretary added that the next meeting in Managua "is the Sandinists' last chance to say no to war and yes to democratization."

Ferrey said that "the only positive outcome of the talks with the Sandinists has been that the war has ceased for 60 days and the deaths on the battlefields have stopped."

He added that "neither OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares nor Costa Rican President Oscar Arias have made an effort to demand that the Sandinists fully comply with the agreements that were signed."

In his remarks in San Jose this afternoon, the secretary of the counterrevolutionary Directorate said that his organization has exhausted every means to make the Sandinist government understand that only the civilized paths of a serious dialogue, democratization, and the establishment of a legal regime that respects Nicaraguans can stop the war.

"With this goal in mind," Ferrey said, "the RN leaders will return to Managua and will demand full guarantees for the establishment of a new democratic regime."

Sanchez on Talks

PA0106185588 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish
1326 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Interview with Aristides Sanchez, member of the RN Directorate, by Rafael Mojica in Miami; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Sanchez] We of the RN have been participating in these meetings with the sole desire of seeking peace in Nicaragua, but my opinion is that the possibility of true peace and democracy in Nicaragua is more remote now.

We took to the meeting a document which outlined clear points. The government answered with a counterproposal that is totally unintelligible and that seeks to transfer discussion of the basic points to a national dialogue, when we know that there is no way of carrying it out and no time to implement those points.

If the government were truly committed to this, it would have proceeded to immediately carry out, without excuses, the general nationwide amnesty that the Nicaraguan people have been requesting for so long. There is no reason to continue holding so many prisoners in Nicaraguan jails if one is seeking peace and the reconciliation of Nicaraguans.

I believe this is a Sandinist trick, that there is no real political commitment on the part of the Sandinist government to seek either reconciliation or peace for Nicaraguans. They have been holding the national dialogue for months, using it as a mere farce, without providing any bases for meeting the democratic demands of the Nicaraguan people, and they were doing the same thing to the RN.

I believe that if another round of negotiations is held, it will be necessary to again tell the Managua government that to achieve peace and the democratization of Nicaragua it is necessary to comply immediately with the points listed in our document and not go into grey areas that are difficult to achieve without the terms or mechanisms of verification, or without making the basic reforms that the Nicaraguan people demand.

[Mojica] Dr Aristides Sanchez, in statements made early this week Daniel Ortega said that the RN was waiting for the Moscow summit to end in order to find out the results of that meeting, which he seems to think is related to the Nicaraguan situation.

[Sanchez] That is not all. The Sandinist government is using dilatory tactics to seek what I could call a good conduct certificate in order to achieve its goals, which include receiving credits, which have been cut off worldwide because of their administrative mismanagement and their totalitarian system of government. Moreover, they wanted to demonstrate to Moscow that they are seeking peace in Nicaragua in good faith. These are just stratagems and dilatory tactics that they hope will get them over the hump, while at the same time they seek to

destroy the RN. I believe that they will not achieve those objectives, because the RN is stronger and more solid every day. It will not allow itself to be destroyed, because the patriotic feelings and unity that exist among all RN member organizations are stronger every day, and they are increasingly aware that if the civilized option of a peace negotiated on the basis of achieving democracy and the Nicaraguan people's freedom is not chosen, the only alternative is armed struggle, which we are prepared to continue until the true reforms are made in Nicaragua to satisfy all the people's hopes of being free.

[Mojica] Dr Aristides Sanchez, on 7 August of last year, the Esquipulas II agreement was signed in Guatemala. On 16 January of this year, the presidents in San Jose, Costa Rica, agreed that the Esquipulas II agreement should be implemented immediately, including democratization, everything related to amnesty, and the entire process that would lead to peace in Central America. Subsequently, on 23 March, the RN signed an agreement with the government which practically culminated in the cease-fire on 30 May. And, in these last days of May, we saw that in Washington, a group of congressmen, both Republicans and Democrats, said that if by Tuesday of this week the Sandinist government had not implemented all the agreements of Sapoa, Esquipulas II, and so forth, they would proceed to jointly seek a way to give military aid to the RN. Do you believe this decision by the U.S. Congress to be conclusive, or do the Sandinists still have a way to continue blocking this military aid to the RN?

[Sanchez] Well, the Sandinist government's, the FSLN's noncompliance goes far beyond that. We may recall that the Sandinists have never complied with the decisions adopted at the 17th foreign ministers' consultative meeting, which called for Somoza's departure followed by democratic reforms in Nicaragua. After that, they did not comply with the original government plan, which I believe was signed in Puntarenas. Furthermore, they have not complied with the Esquipulas agreements, or with the agreements signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, or with the Sapoa agreements.

I believe that gradually the world is becoming aware of this chain of lies and noncompliance by the Sandinists. As I said, a civilized solution seems to be further away each day, and we do not seem to have any other alternative but to continue the armed struggle. We hope that in the next few days the U.S. Congress will initiate actions to strengthen the RN so that we can continue dealing hard blows to the FSLN until true democracy and peace are achieved in Nicaragua.

[Mojica] A new meeting between the RN and Daniel Ortega's government has been proposed for 7 June. Will this meeting take place or are there any impediments to its realization?

[Sanchez] At this moment, I could not guarantee whether or not this meeting will take place. The recent violent statements made by the Sandinist government endanger

this new round of talks. The RN has always been willing to attend the meetings and to negotiate peace. However, the Sandinist government always replies in a warmongering and aggressive manner, which in this case jeopardizes the new round of talks scheduled for 7 June.

[Mojica] What are the statements you termed violent?

[Sanchez] I am referring to the defamatory campaign in the Sandinist media and to the statement by Commander Humberto Ortega, who is always threatening to wipe out the RN forces. This jeopardizes and endangers the new round of talks scheduled for 7 June.

Radio Catolica Newscasts Suspended for 10 Days
PA0206010388 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish
2300 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] At 1600 today the Media Directorate notified Radio Catolica Director Alberto Carballo that 20 broadcasts of the "Iglesia" newscast—that is, 10 days, because the newscast is aired in the morning and at noon—have been suspended until 10 June, inclusively.

This morning the "Iglesia" newscast broadcast an interview directly from Miami by Rafael Mojica Obregon, the counterrevolution's correspondent residing in Miami.

According to the Media Directorate, Rafael Mojica had reported—this word between quotations, of course, because it really means disinform—that the EPS kidnapped counterrvolutionary leader Alpha Lima, the second in command in the so-called Jorge Salazar Command. He reported that EPS authorities forced Alpha Lima to appear at the Las Mercedes Hotel before more than 200 reporters.

The General Media Directorate believes that Article 1, Point C, and Article 3, Point 4 of the general media law were broken. Instead of reporting that Alpha Lima took advantage of the amnesty law and turned himself over to the EPS, Rafael Mojica reported that Alpha Lima was kidnapped.

That is a falsehood; therefore, the Media Directorate decided to cancel upcoming broadcasts of Radio Catolica's "Iglesia" newscasts beginning today through 10 June.

U.S. Report on Arrest of Citizen Denied
PA0106205888 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
2001 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has denied the alleged arrest of a U.S. citizen, whose ship was damaged in front of Sandino Port on Monday afternoon.

According to a false report issued by the U.S. State Department—which it obtained God knows how—the ship, "Stormy Melbourne," was attacked by a Sandinist Navy coast guard vessel and the U.S. sailor was captured by the Sandinist crew. This report was denied by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

According to an explanatory note issued by the Foreign Ministry, the U.S. citizen asked the port authorities for help. The port authorities immediately helped him and took the ship in tow to the dock. The ship bore the name of "Sartory."

The U.S. citizen was heading for a Costa Rican port, where he was to have ended a cruise trip he began in Mexico.

The Foreign Ministry note adds that the U.S. sailor is completely free and can be visited at Sandino Port by U.S. Embassy officials.

Brazil

'Main Points' of Government Economic Goals

PY0106122488 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese
31 May 88 p 3

[Text] President Jose Sarney plans to hand over the country to his successor with inflation under control, GDP growth above the usual 6 percent a year, and improved real salaries. It will also be a country with a more modern capitalistic economy, in which foreign capital will be important, and private initiative will lead the development process.

The main points of the government goals prepared by Planalto Palace and their breakdown in the current economic picture are:

1. Inflation: Gradual reduction of the current rates to the two-digit level by the beginning of next year. The plan agreed upon with the IMF for this year called for an inflation rate of 600 (as published) percent, which will make it difficult to reduce inflation to the two-digit level by the beginning of 1989.

2. GDP: Return to the usual GDP growth rates of above 6 percent. For this year the government estimates a GDP growth of about 4 percent in accordance with an adjustment program agreed upon with the IMF.

3. Raise real salaries with the purpose of increasing everyone's consumption power. According to the economic program drawn up by the Finance and Planning Ministries, the current policy of adjusting salaries according to the changes in the URP [price reference unit] will continue.

4. Implement the Export Processing Zones (ZPE). This is an old proposal but there is still no consensus on it in the economic field. Businessmen of the center-south area are against the creation of ZPE's.

5. The official trade balance goal is \$12.6 billion, but the government believes that the surplus this year will amount to approximately \$16 billion. The excess surplus could be used to increase foreign reserves or imports.

6. Increase incentives for the agricultural field in order to fulfill the goal of producing 75 million tons of grains in the next harvest. The idea of granting new incentives clashes with policy designed to cut down the public deficit as long as it implies increasing expenditures through the granting of subsidized loans to farmers.

7. Innovations in the housing sector by creating saving accounts earmarked for housing [cadernetas vinculadas]. So far the government has not managed to get private financial agents to make new loans for the housing sector. The agents prefer to invest the profit of their savings accounts in government bonds because of the high risk that investments in the building sector represent.

8. Grant support to the new geo-economic centers, with the purpose of spreading development to the interior of the country. The government has already marked the areas regarded as priority zones in the interior in order to encourage the development of the Brazilian interior.

Officials See 5-Year Term for Sarney

PY0106132088 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese
2200 GMT 31 May 88

[Excerpts] Today Chief of Civil Cabinet Costa Couto said that the latest surveys in Congress indicate that over 330 Constituent Assembly representatives will vote for the 5-year term for President Sarney.

In Salvador, Attorney General Sepulveda Pertence said he has no doubts about the approval of the 5-year presidential term for Sarney. He believes a majority of representatives are convinced that an election this year would only cause problems in their work. [passage omitted]

The Goias PMDB bloc will give 12 votes to the 5-year term and only 1 to the 4-year term. This was confirmed by Goias Governor Henrique Santillo, who met with the president today.

In Belo Horizonte, Governor Newton Cardoso said that without a doubt the Constituent Assembly will approve the 5-year term. He thinks it is essential to create a new Brazil and that the president can now work without worrying about his term in office.

Maranhao Governor Eptacio Cafeteira said he will leave for Brasilia today to continue working on undecided representatives. In Rio Grande do Sul, today Justice Minister Paulo Brossard talked about Sarney's presidential term. He said that if the 5-year term is approved by the Constituent Assembly, Sarney will try to reach an agreement on a new social pact. [passage omitted]

Sarney Announces Discovery of Large Oil Deposit

PY0106122088 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 31 May 88

[Excerpt] Petrobras has discovered oil in the Amazon region. The well could be located on a large oil deposit. President Sarney announced the discovery today.

The oil deposit discovered today is located on Marajo Island in Para State. The deposit is 500 km long and 100 km wide and extends from Macapa to Cameta, on the Tocantins River. President Sarney was so happy with the news that he decided to announce the discovery himself.

[Begin Sarney recording] We are sure we have found a rich deposit. I congratulate the country for this discovery. [end recording]

The oil deposit on Marajo Island, Para State, has oil reserves that compare with those of the North Sea in Europe. Computer studies indicate many dozens of oil wells can be drilled in the same area. [passage omitted]

Colombia

ELN Said Responsible for Gomez Kidnapping
PA0206004388 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT
1 Jun 88

[Text] Bogota, 1 Jun (AFP)—Colombian Government and security sources reported that the pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN) kidnapped conservative leader Alvaro Gomez.

A concise report was aired by the major Colombian radio networks, which attributed the report to official sources who are to provide information on the reasons for the kidnapping at a suitable date.

Station Suspended

PA0106165588 Paris AFP in Spanish 0054 GMT
1 Jun 88

[Text] Bogota, 31 May (AFP)—Today the Colombian Communications Ministry suspended for 3 consecutive days the broadcasts of Radio Continental, the anchor station of Circuito Todelar. The suspension is for broadcasting unconfirmed reports on the kidnapping of Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, a lawyer, journalist, and politician.

The announcement was made in a resolution released by Labor Minister Diego Younes, acting communications minister since Communications Minister Fernando Cepeda has been accompanying President Virgilio Barco on a visit to Europe.

The resolution states that on 29 and 31 May Todelar broadcast contradictory information based on telephone calls attributed to The Extraditables (connected with narcotics trafficking) that it later had to deny.

The resolution adds that other broadcasting stations in the country used this information to broadcast the reports as factual. "Therefore, it can be stated that Todelar is guilty of disregarding the law that requires that all news broadcasts to be factual and truthful," says the resolution.

The resolution states that a bulletin was sent to all radio stations in the country on 28 May requesting their cooperation with the government in broadcasting only confirmed news based on bulletins issued by the presidential palace and reminded them of the punishment imposed on violators.

Defense Minister on Fighting Subversion

PA0106200588 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network
in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Colombian Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio Molina said that the Armed Forces will continue fighting subversion and anything that threatens the country's institutions and demanded more responsibility from society in view of the situation the country is going through. [passage omitted]

Gen Samudio Molina said that this is not a problem of the guerrillas against the Army, but of the guerrillas against the government. He added: We, the Army, would like civilians to be more responsible and more efficient. The Defense Minister stressed that the military forces will continue with dedication and that chaos and disorder cannot continue. We know this is not the last episode; we hope there aren't too many, but we shall continue firmly fighting subversion and everything that threatens the institutions, added the minister.

Ecuador

Most Transportation Services Heed Strike

PA0106143588 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish
1402 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The strike by the Sole Workers Front [FUT] is marked by a lack of transportation. Since early in the morning people have been walking. The few vehicles in circulation are overcharging for their transport fares. [3-second break in reception] It is observed that workers have heeded the call, especially factory workers. Policemen [2-second break in reception] are protecting order and are already using tear gas to prevent the workers protest.

In the midtown area, police watch is greater [2-second break in reception] and other public institutions. In the northern area of the city, greater calm is observed during the seventh strike called by the FUT during the current administration.

'Tense' Calm Prevails

PA0106152988 Paris AFP in Spanish 1440 GMT
1 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Quito, 1 Jun (AFP)—Amid a tense calm, a lack of transportation, and a military watch on public services and facilities, thousands of Ecuadoran citizens are walking to work in the first 24 hours of a national strike that began at 0000. [passage omitted]

Labor Minister Guillermo Chang said that the strike was illegal. He added that those who do not work will lose today's wages and a number of bonuses. This threat is traditionally repeated. [sentence received]

The Education Ministry suspended elementary and secondary school classes. However, classes have been held in an irregular manner for 2 weeks, because the National Union of Teachers, whose members are public school teachers, began an indefinite strike. [passage omitted]

Calm Reported

PA0106154688 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish
1502 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Report by Gonzalo Mora from Manta]

[Excerpts] Calm has prevailed throughout Manabi Province since early Wednesday morning, the day chosen by the FUT to call a national strike. Calm prevails in Portoviejo, Manta, and Chone. Urban transportation continues to operate normally. Interprovincial transportation has decreased by 20 percent. Meanwhile, industries are operating normally. [passage omitted]

Apparently, the FUT's strike is failing. However, all schools remain closed; student activities have been canceled. No students are seen on the streets, not even to protest the measures adopted by the government.

Likewise, we have observed the presence of soldiers guarding the Poza Honda Dam and other public establishments, such as gas stations. We have also seen some checkpoints.

Officials on Strike

PA0106191488 Quito Voz de los Andes
in Spanish 1732 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Marco Lara Guzman, national secretary of public information, commented on the 24-hour strike called by the Sole Workers Front to protest the attempt to increase transportation rates and to repudiate the regime, saying that this should worry the deputies because it is up to the National Congress to determine and to order the wage increase, something it has not done.

Meanwhile, Government and Justice Minister Heinz Moeller played down today's national strike. Moeller said that the FUT expected much more support. The minister added that the strike could be described as partial and [words indistinct] infiltrated within the FUT leadership. Moeller added that there were [words indistinct].

[Begin recording] [Moeller] No one is being attacked. The workers are not attacking the police or the [words indistinct]. There is a small, extremist, radical, trouble-making group that is rousing the workers. [Words indistinct] the workers deserve our respect, appreciation, and support. [passage indistinct]

Basically, we could say that the Ecuadoran worker has told his leaders that he does not wish to [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Minister Moeller, what guarantees do reporters have while covering these demonstrations?

[Moeller] Every guarantee. If you are covering a rally and are reporting from the frontline, it is possible that you could be among those arrested, but this would only be temporary. However, something worse could happen to you if police repression becomes necessary.

I met with Quito's archbishop from whom I learned that Father Gaona had been arrested. Father Gaona has been released and enjoys every guarantee. Therefore, I think that if you are a journalist, local or foreign, you run certain risks when you are covering certain events. However, that is part of your job and you accept this. The important thing is that you are free to inform the people objectively. [end recording]

Strike Impact Assessed

PA0106213388 Paris AFP in Spanish 1929 GMT
1 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Quito, 1 Jun (AFP)—[Passage omitted] Sole Workers Front President Fausto Dutan, who called the strike, told AFP that "we have the country practically paralyzed" and that "80 percent of the factories affiliated with our trade unions are affected," among which he mentioned the port workers.

Dutan pointed to the lack of transportation in Quito, where thousands of people walked to wherever they were going. He reported some traffic in the most important rural and provincial cities.

Referring to the prominent military patrols in the factory areas, where AFP was able to confirm burning barricades that prevented movement, the leader said "even when they threaten, attack, and declare a state of emergency, they will be unable to stop the peoples' indignation."

Dutan said the FUT and other trade unions that called the strike were insisting on their demand for a minimum wage hike of 14,500 to 35,000 sucres (\$30.20 to \$72.90).

The absence of transportation in Quito, where the protests are concentrated, affected several activities that, according to newspaper reports, were carried out without problem in the provinces. Labor Minister Guillermo Chang said "the country's 20 provinces have clearly demonstrated a desire to work," and that, "generally speaking, the country's activities are normal."

Teachers' leader Antonio Canizares and Indian leader Mecias Tatamuez reported the arrest of five leaders in Guayaquil and announced protest marches in the country for early this evening.

Reports from Guayaquil say the strike was not successful and that provincial Governor Jaime Nebot said "the strike is a total failure."

National Congress President Jorge Zavala felt the state of emergency declared by President Leon Febres-Cordero "is illegal and should be repealed by the tribunal of constitutional guarantees."

Official Explains University Raid, Arrests

PA0106164388 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish
1200 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Ecuadoran Government Minister Heinz Moeller fully justified the raid of Quito's National Polytechnic School and the arrest by heavily armed soldiers of more than 20 students and several professors. Rifles clashed with books in a paradoxical confrontation where force was stronger than reason and thought. There was a shoot-out at the National Polytechnic School, where rifles and machineguns were fired. Heavily armed soldiers took professors and students, including women, from their classrooms and handed them over to the national police, as if we were living under a dictatorship.

Here is Government Minister Heinz Moeller, who claims the students attacked the armed soldiers:

[Begin Moeller recording] We cannot describe this as anything but an open attack on the soldiers. The soldiers were peacefully riding in vehicles belonging to the Army on a street by the corner of the National Polytechnic School. They were then suddenly attacked and stoned. The vehicles were destroyed. This justified the compulsory reaction—pay attention—the compulsory and legitimate reaction of the security platoon.

We are expecting a report by the defense minister, but a vehicle belonging to a top Armed Forces officer was involved in the incident. This officer's life was endangered, as were the lives of all personnel who were passing near the military hospital. [end recording]

Later, the government minister explained that the university's autonomy does not imply territorial sovereignty. He added that when flagrant crimes are committed, the police freely enter the university campus:

[Begin Moeller recording] The government will act with full severity and force. One must understand, and this is something the citizens must understand, that the Armed Forces and the national police will repress disorder and anarchy using any methods and means within their power. [end recording]

This is how Government Minister Heinz Moeller views the armed incursion by policemen of Quito's National Polytechnic School, from which 27 students and professors were removed.

DP President Resigns; Replacement Named

PA0106180988 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish
1200 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Yamil Mahuad has resigned as president of the Popular Democracy [DP].

[Begin Mahuad recording] I would like to tell you that Harvard University's John Kennedy School of Government has invited me to participate in the Edward Mason program. I will be obtaining a Masters in Public Administration. [passage omitted]

Therefore, I must leave the country in a few days. And so, I have made the difficult decision to resign the DP presidency. I am indebted to the DP and have always tried to serve as best I can. I submitted my request before the National Directorate Council.

For that reason, as of today, Rene Vargas Pazzos, the DP's first national vice president, replaced me as president and is now in charge of those duties. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Paraguay

Saguier Leaves Colombian Envoy's Residence

PY0106175388 Asuncion RPC Television Network
in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] After spending 69 days at the residence of the Colombian ambassador, today opposition politician Hermes Rafael Saguier gave up his asylum.

Colombian Ambassador Vicente Martinez Emiliani said farewell to Saguier at the residence and reported that former Captain Napoleon Ortigoza will remain at the embassy. The ambassador did not clarify when Ortigoza's asylum would end.

After speaking briefly to the journalists Saguier left the residence of the Colombian ambassador with Dr Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes. Saguier said that he preferred to let Ambassador Martinez Emiliani discuss the situation of Napoleon Ortigoza.

Government Bans Cone Political Meeting

PY0106172888 Asuncion HOY in Spanish
1 June 88 p 9

[Text] The national government has decided to ban the "Southern Cone Political Youth meeting," sponsored by the Febrerista Revolutionary Party Youth. This meeting, which has the support of the National Accord Youth, was scheduled to have been held in Asuncion on 11-12 June.

This information was released by a government source, who stated that the government decision "has been already conveyed to the sponsors of the meeting" through the Interior Ministry. The reasons for the government's decision have not been disclosed.

It should be noted that, according to the organizers, representatives from several Latin American countries, among them members of the Radical Civic Union Youth (purple strip), the Intransigent Party from Argentina, youths from the PMDB, the PDT [Democratic Labor Party], the PT, and the Socialist parties from Brazil, as well as youth representatives from Uruguay, Chile, and Bolivia, were invited to attend the meeting.

Suriname

Brunswijk Sends Letter to Shankar on Ultimatum
*FL0106205588 Paramaribo International Service
in English 1730 GMT 1 Jun 88*

[Text] Terrorist leader Brunswijk has informed the government that he has extended the so-called Patamacca ultimatum until Sunday, June 12, 1988. In a letter to this effect which President Shankar received yesterday, (Stanley Rench), who lives in Paramaribo, has been mandated by Brunswijk to discuss with the government all matters which could lead to peace and reconstruction of the interior.

In a reaction, President Shankar said he was happy with this development because the government prefers to discuss Suriname's problems with Surinamese. The jungle commando also requested in his letter that the government send an official delegation to (Lanatabuje), in east Suriname, before June 12 to prepare for the peace negotiations. (?By) all publicity media in Suriname, the government must also announce that it agrees with the conditions for a cease-fire made by the jungle commando.

In the letter to the government, the terrorist leader declared full trust in the Committee of Christian Churches [CCK] and mediators. The head of state is also told in the letter that the presence of military and paramilitary officials in the Patamacca is considered as an act of aggression and will be answered with stiff counter actions.

The government is busy discussing steps which should be taken but at the same time has asked the CCK to proceed with negotiation efforts. The instructions to the national Army to protect the country and people will also remain. This was stated by President Shankar yesterday during a press conference.